FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 2,565.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 75.

The Chair in the Chimney Corner.

On golden thrones and chairs of state,
There are kings that trembling sit;
And to many a lofty seat men climb
Through favor and power and wit;
But the chair in the chimney corner
Is my seat of power and pride;
When I sit here the purple I wear—
I'm king at my own fireside.

The Judge sits high on his lofty bench,
And sorrow beside him waits;
He solemnly says the words of death
As fastens the prison gates.
But I sit in the chimney corner,
In my chair so soft and wide,
And pass with a kiss the household faults—
I'm Judge at my own fireside.

In the halls of trade and commerce
There are seats for the shrewd and bold
That can manage a bank or railroad
And turn what they touch to gold.
I'm president of my own affairs,
Vice president is my wife—
No "board" or "committee" manage me,
And I'm chairman, too, for life.

There are seats in the halls of learning,
And wisdom sits often there,
But even with learned professors
Their honor I seem to share;
For my boys have many a question
That "father" can best decide,
And I feel that I am "principal"
To the class at my own fireside.

So my chair in the corner is better
Than the throne of king or lord,
Than the seat of Judge or professor,
Than the "chair" at any "board;"
The hearthstone's its solid foundation,
'Tis girded all round by love,
Its portion is peace and contentment
And the blessings of heaven above.

—Lillie E. Barr.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Both Houses of Congress are thoroughly determined to adjourn on Saturday the fifth and are working hard for this purpose.

The appropriation bills are being rapidly adjusted, and if they are disposed of an adjournment is certain before the Chicago Convention.

All the Appropriation Bills yet to be passed must be compromises. A short review of these will show how much must be done between now and Saturday.

Of the thirteen bills, only four have become law, the Military Academy, the Pension, the Agricultural and the District of Columbia. These are comparatively unimportant.

Of the remaining nine, seven—the Army, the Post Office, the Navy, the Indian, the Legislative, the Consular and Diplomatic, and the General Deficiency—have been acted upon by both Houses, but are in the various Conference Committees. The differences of the two Houses as to some of these bills are radical, but some compromise will necessarily be made. Of the two remaining Appropriation Bills, one, the Fortifications bill, is being discussed in the House to day, and probably be passed and go to the Senate to-morrow.

It brings up the very interesting question of defending our coast line, and as we have no navy to repel possible invasion, it seems to me we ought to appropriate liberally for this claim. The Senate and House will probably disagree on this question.

The sundry civil, the last of these bills, has been passed by the House and will most probably come up, and pass the Senate on Wednesday.

The River and Harbor bill is now being discussed in the Senate. It will pass beyond doubt to-morrow. The trouble this time comes from the members and Senators from the Mississippi valley. They, if they had their way, would draw up a deed of sale, sell the rest of the United States and devote the proceeds to the "improvement of the Mississippi River." It is very true that River is a great commercial highway for the country, but it won't do to mortgage all the rest to improve it. The members from this valley wanted this year over $4,000,000 for this work. They didn't get it, but they get a million and a half, and this only applies to the lower part of the river, so they should be satisfied at least for a time.

While the Senate had under consideration the Legislative Bill, an attempt was made to amend the laws as to Internal Revenue collection. Of course the House amendments of which I spoke some time since were stricken out of the bill by the Republican Appropriations Committee.—Senators Vance and Beck made a great resistance to this, but were unable to do anything as the Democrats are not united in favor of an improvement in the system and the Republicans are united against any such changes as the House offered. The truth of the whole matter is, our Democratic friends have not helped us, either in the House or Senate, as they promised. Several Democrats voted, in the latter body, to strike out the House amendment consolidating certain districts and abolishing the tax on small distilleries.

Our delegation is greatly rejoiced at the work of our State Convention last week. We have a clear position on the Tariff and Internal Revenue and the ticket is composed of pure and able men. That is all that is necessary to give us a majority of 10,000 in the fall.

I have just heard that the President vetoes the Fitz John Porter Bill. Great and general indignation is expressed. It is, too, something of a surprise, as he was understood to be in favor of the bill before its passage. So General Potter's name remains among the list of dishonored soldiers and with the President rests the responsibility.

The Presidential race becomes more interesting day after day. Mr. Bayard is gaining strength almost more rapidly than he lost it. About five or six days it seems as though he was out of the race, but he is now the Congressional favorite. That Dover speech is ceasing to be a weapon against him, and his later utterances in the Senate which, it was thought, did him more injury than anything else are not dwelt on now. Why these things should injure him in New York I fail to see, as the Independents have declared that they will support him if nominated.

McDonald has almost ceased to be spoken of except for the second place, though he may develop more strength in the Convention than is supposed. Randall is still mentioned occasionally by some of the Northern papers, but if he succeeded in capturing the nomination, an independent move of far greater importance than the Republican one would be organized. The Southern Democracy would repudiate him utterly and completely. The small Flower boom has died from exhaustion. It never amounted to anything formidable. If any dark horse comes in it will be at any rate a more important man than Flower who will get the nomination.

Some of the Ohio papers are booming Hoadley of that State. Not much. If we go to Ohio we will not pass by such men as Pendleton and Thurman and take up Hoadley, who ten years ago was Republican or something like it.

Governor Cleveland seems to have made so many enemies during his administration, which was a good one, that he will not be able to carry his own delegation at Chicago, and if this is so it is a knock down for him and puts him out of the race.

The North Carolina Congressional delegation will be sparsely represented at Chicago. Neither of our Senators are going and few of the representatives.

Washington will be at fever heat till after the Convention. Even should Congress adjourn many will remain to receive the news here as it is the political centre of the country.

T. V.

Railroads and Railroad Men.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD AND OTHER MATTERS.

[Washington, D. C., Critic.]

The completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Road, from the Atlantic Coast in North Carolina to Greensboro, is one of the most important works of internal improvement ever completed in the Old North State. Last Thursday when the road was declared opened to Greensboro the business men and citizens vieing with the railroad company had a grand mass meeting. The business interests of all the principle cities, towns and counties in the State were represented at the celebration. This road passes across the State from the Atlantic seaport of Wilmington to the northwestern corner of the State, there uniting with the great system of rail ways for the granaries and meat markets of the West.

Starting at the sea it passes along the beautiful and rich valleys of the Cape Fear and Yadkin, and penetrating the very heart of the Piedmont region, the most delightful country in the United States for scenery, fertility and salubrity of climate. Many of the counties through which the road passes and contiguous to it are rich in mineral wealth, affording specimens of some of the richest and rarest minerals to be found on the continent. They comprise in part iron of all varieties, copper, gold, silver, mica, asbestos, coal, etc.; the finest beds of kaolin and potter's clay are found in abundance. Enterprising capitalists have already taken advantage of these beds of hidden wealth and are prospecting along the line of this new avenue of transportation with a view of investing and developing this great interest, which will be a profit to the capitalists, the State and the railway company.

This road is a North Carolina enterprise. It was built by a syndicate of North Carolinians, and with their own money. Mr. Julius A. Gray, a wealthy banker of Greensboro and a man of great State pride and public spirit, undertook the herculean task of building this road without seeking aid outside of his State. Being a gentleman of high business talent and undoubted integrity at home, he had no difficulty in securing capital among his own people. They put up the money, he built the road, and the bonds of the company are held by North Carolinians to-day as a good investment. The treasurer of the State, who has been a most successful business man, advised the people in a public speech at the celebration of the completion of the road on June 19th that no better investment could be made than to buy the bonds of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road. He said they were safe and would prove a profitable investment.

North Carolina should no longer be called Rip Van Winkle. She is on the car of progress, and fully aligned with the advancing column of this age. In 1865 she had 800 miles of railroad. To-day she has 2,100, thoroughly equiped for business, and several hundred more under contract. She has since the war more than quadrupled her agricultural and manufacturing products. She has more cotton mills than any State in the South. Her relations between capital and labor are better than any of her sister States. She is conservative in political matters, and invites labor, capital, immigration and all good people to come and settle within her domain. She has established a broad and liberal system of educating her children, of all classes and races. Consequently capital feels secure in making investments in any of her bonds, mines, real estate or manufactures. An era of steady improvement and prosperity has dawned over the once sleeping old North State. She has thrown off her lethargy and has awakened to new life.

The Virginia, Tennessee & Georgia Air Line, which embraces the Kenesaw, Great Southern Mail, Chickasaw, Blue Mountains and Shenandoah Valley routes, has fitted up a neat and well-located passenger office in this city under the National Hotel, where the polite passenger agent of this great trunk line to the South and Southwest can always be found to give information as to time and rates to all points over this popular route. Mr. E. J. Lockwood, the newly-appointed passenger agent of this line, has charge of the office. He has been in the railway service from boyhood, having first started with the Richmond & Danville, and afterward with the Virginia Midland as assistant passenger agent in this city, which place he resigned to accept his present position with the Great Kenesaw Route. Colonel Pope, the general passenger agent of the route, is one of the most accomplished and successful passenger men in the business. He knows a good man when he sees him, and never fails to have the most active and reliable agents to do his work.

Frank Trigg, the passenger agent of the C. & O. road, is out of the city.

Captain J. W. Pickle, passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is on a business trip for his company.

Travel for the Virginia Springs has set in via Virginia Midland and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Captain A. J. Galloway, traveling agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, was elected a delegate yesterday from North Carolina to the Democratic Convention at Chicago. His election, however, does not indicate that the Coast Line is for Bayard.

The Coast Line has done a fine business during the past two weeks in southern travel, owing to the breaking up of the colleges in this city and Baltimore.

NORTH CAROLINA WONDERS.—Among the chief wonders of the western part of North Carolina is the number and variety of its mineral springs. One of the most wonderful of these is just now attracting wide attention on account of its great healing and curative properties. It is in Alexander county, near Ellendale postoffice, on the road leading from Lenoir to Taylorsville, and belongs to Mr. Milton Millstead. It was discovered ten or eleven years ago, springing up in a corn row—ditches near by being choked up. It is a bold spring. Although it was noticed to be peculiar water when first discoverd, its healing properties were unknown for some time afterwards. It was first tested on fresh cuts. A very bad cut on the foot of Mr. Millstead was cured up so quickly that it was tried on old sores, tetter and ringworm, warts, pimples, &c., all of which were cured and rapidly disappeared under its magical influences. The people of the neighborhood are using the water for all manner of diseases with the greatest satisfaction. The reputation of the healing water has spread till it is carried away by hundreds of gallons to all parts of Alexander county, to Wilkes, Watauga and Ashe. There are no improvements at the spring, nor is it for sale. R. Z Linny, Esq., the well know lawyer of Taylorsville, used the water recently with so much benefit that he offered a good round sum for the property, but his offer was refused, and we understand it cannot be bought.—*Lenoir Chronicle.*

A COMPLIMENT TO MAJ. STEDMAN.—The Richmond *Whig and Advertiser*, a Republican journal in speaking of the Democratic nominee says:

"Hon. Charles M. Stedman, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, is an old acquaintance and friend of ours, whom we regard as about as high a type of man, morally and intellectually, as can possibly exist in the Democratic party; but we trust that he and the whole Democratic ticket of that State may be defeated. If, however, the Democrats are to triumph in North Carolina any how, we shall be glad to see Charles M. Stedman elevated to such honor as Democrats offer him."

SENATOR VANCE TO BE DONE IN OIL.—The Washington *Capital* says: "An enthusiastic Englishman, who recently settled in the county of Buncombe, N. C., has ordered an oil portrait of Senator Vance to be painted and presented to the county as a testimonial of the English settler's gratitude for his complete restoration to health." Five hundred years ago, for such health-restoring breezes as those of Western North Carolina, the beneficiary would have made a grateful offering to one of the saints. Now, all Senators are not saints, but probably Senator Vance's portrait will prove quite as acceptable to the good people of Buncombe county as would the portrait of anyone in the saintly catalogue.—*Boston Post.*

THUS TIME REVENGES GRIMES.—Few of our readers have forgotten the series of outrages in Pitt county with which the Paramore and Parker brothers were associated; the burning of barns; the attempt to poison Mr. Laughinghouse's well; the murder of Gen. Bryan Grimes; the suicide at Cheraw; the convictions at Wilson, etc., etc. And now comes another chapter in the villanous history. Washington *Gazette.* says:—

"Burt Paramore and one Dick Peebles, while attempting to break into a house near Baltimore, Md., were shot and killed. Burt Paramore will be remembered as one of the Paramore brothers. Dick Peebles was a native of Pitt county."—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

IN THE WRONG PEW.—Last week Tom Townsend was in Austin. He was in attendance at the Stockman's Convention. On Sunday, he attended church at one of the fashionable tabernacles. Mrs. Flapjack, at whose boarding house Tom was stopping, asked him if he profited any by the Sermon.

"Not a darned bit. I didn't go to the right church. The preacher didn't talk about anything but feeding sheep. I'm not in the sheep business at all. If he had said something about yearlings it would have been all right for I've got 50,000 head of cattle, and I'm always glad to get any points about cattle."—*Texas Siftings.*

N. C. GRADUATES IN VIRGINIA.—The following North Carolinians graduated at the University of Virginia.

J. M. Faison, degree of Doctor of Medicine; W. J. Bingham, degree of Master of Arts.

Hygiene and Asiatic Cholera

"There is surely a microbe of cholera. Cholera comes from India, where it is epidemic. We know that cholera is both infectious and epidemic." Such is the declaration of M. Pasteur, the French savant, concerning the dread scourge which has appeared at Toulin, and he adds: "The best preventive is good hygiene, and above all, the avoidance of water from wells in infected towns." M. Pasteur's opinion that good hygiene is the best preventive is confirmed by the calamity that has resulted from the lack of cleanliness in Toulon, for that great seaport of the Mediterranean is a very foul city, in which the commones sanitary precautions have been neglected. The exodus of the frightened inhabitants began on Sunday and many thousands have already fled, the scourge being of the severest type. Marseilles is also a dirty city, and there is a panic among its inhabitants which the exertions of the Sanitary Council cannot allay. It is not spasmodic but habitual cleanliness that can save a city from an invasion of Asiatic cholera, as it is well for the authorities of cities on this side of the Atlantic to remember.

Dr. Vulpian, a Parisian authority, has issued directions with which it is well to be familiar. He says that corrosive sublimate is the best disinfectant in drains and closets for apartments; recommends phenic acid, and advises anybody suffering from diarrhoea to take immediately ten drops of laudanum in a glass of water. "When the cholera has once declared itself," he continues, "it should be treated with opium. Since absorption is difficult and sometimes impossible to cholera patients, alkaloids should be employed, of which morphine is the most powerful." He thinks that morphine will be the great remedy should there be an epidemic of cholera. It is to be hoped that the application of the remedies he prescribes will not be necessary in this country, but it is desirable for all the people to heed what he says about disinfectants, as well as what M. Pasteur says about good hygiene.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DRUGGISTS.—The druggists of our city are busily engaged in preparing to give the members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association a royal entertainment during their next annual meeting to be held in Charlotte on August 13th. It promises to be the largest meeting the druggists have yet held. Not only will every drug firm in this State be represented, but a number of druggists from South Carolina will be here. Mr. L. R. Wriston, the local secretary, has sent out a large number of invitations and an unusually large crowd is expected.

The visiting druggists will be treated, among other things, by a fine banquet during their stay in Charlotte.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Washington *Post* gives the following, but we cannot avouch its correctness: "Democratic conventions have been held in thirty-seven States. Twenty-two of them have adopted resolutions in favor of a reduction of the present tariff, or what is called a tariff for revenue only. Eight of them adopt the Ohio platform or its equivalent, and seven of them make no mention of the tariff at all. The conventions still to meet, that of Illinois, will be unanimous in favor of tariff reform."

This is important if true. The Tilden plank in 1876 on the Tariff ought to be adopted without change.—*Wil. Star.*

STRUCK OIL.—A whale got on the shoal water of the sea beach on the coast of Knotts Island, in Currituck county on Sunday morning June 22, and some few fishermen found him making the water fly, "a huge leviathan, floundering on a shoal" and killed him. It was estimated that he would make 150 barrels of oil, which will be a snug little sum for the fortunate captors.—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The directors of the exposition at their meeting yesterday resolved to invite the editors to attend the exposition and suggested that the 8th of October would be a good time for "Editors' Day." It is likely that the executive committee of the Press Association will determine to hold the annual convention at Raleigh on that day.—*News and Observer.*

We understand, says the Laurinburg *Exchange* that the authorities of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad are halting between two opinions as to whether they shall run the road from Red Springs to Shoe Heel or turn the road from Red Springs to this place.

If so, this is again Laurinburg's opportunity for reasons that we have already repeatedly given.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: The excursion gotten up under the auspices of the Greenboro cornet band, which made their trip to Fayetteville last Thursday, cleared about $500.

[We understand that Levi Houston who chartered the train on the fourth, cleared equally as much, if not more.]

DIED IN RICHMOND.—Sampson Jones, Jr., a brother of Col. L. C. Jones, of the C. C. R. R., died in Richmond, Va., on Friday evening last, in the 48th year of his age. We extend to Col. Jones our sincere sympathy in his bereavement.—*Wilmington Star.*

"Mr. Daniel Sedford found a ruby in Clay county which he sold for $15. It next sold for $3,000, then for $6,000, and a lapidary bought it, and after working upon it sold it for $18,000."

The new class at West Point numbers seventy-one cadets. Of these Charles T. Alexander and William T. Wilder are from North Carolina.—*Wil. Star.*

TURNIP CROP SEED 1884

SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to select from.

Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

July 3, 1884. 74 8t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address

BULETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74

The Glorious 4th

IS fast approaching, and a general blow out is expected. This is your last opportunity before that day to supply yourselves with Fire Crackers, Cigars and other goods that will pay you a handsome profit. Call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 64-tf

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.

April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses

G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.

20,000 CIGARS.

A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green Street.

May 7, 1884. 66tf

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. S. KINGSBURY,
Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.

June 17, 1884. 72-6w

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Altheranthireas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 19, 1884 67-1y

For Best Butter

GIVE US A TRIAL. You will find our 1 lb., 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. Tins of the very choicest quality. Call early and often.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin ware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,
1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
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FOR
Family Supplies,
General Merchandise,
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Break fast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano,
Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments,
Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.

J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 64tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY..................JULY 10, 1884.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[Special telegrams to the OBSERVER.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1884.

Convention assembling. Immense attendance. It is said that Kelly will try to have the unit rule set aside by the Convention. Failing in which Tammany may withdraw. Prominent Free Traders say if the platform is not unmistakably for free trade, a minority report will be made to the Convention.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, to be temporary chairman.

On Mr. Thurman's entrance he was received with prolonged cheers, the delegates rising to their feet.

The Convention was called to order at 12.40 p. m.

Gov. Hubbard on taking his seat as temporary President was received with loud cheers.

Gov. Hubbard mentioned "Tilden", when the delegates and audience arose to their feet amid immense and continued cheering.

Gov. Hubbard recommended that the platform be as in the past, and that it speak in no double tongue on important questions. He hoped that the action would be such that it would attract the independent and disaffected Republicans.

A resolution that a State cannot change its vote during roll call was presented.

Mr. Grady of N. Y., presented an amendment that the chairman of delegations shall when the roll is called give an expression to individual votes.

Mr. Fellows, of N. Y., speaking against the amendments said the convention had no right to change the instructions of the State of New York.

Mr. Fellows read the instructions of the New York State Convention, showing that the delegates are bound to vote as a unit with the wishes of the majority. The speech was cheered and hissed.

Amendment to amendment was offered, that no state shall change its vote till after the local vote has been announced.

Mr. Grady has taken the floor to speak in opposition. He said that there was great danger that through political machinery, the honest voice of New York would be stifled. Sensation, cheers and hisses.

Mr. Grady said that newspapers had been bought to print at head of columns that New York's 72 votes were united, which was untrue—if the Democratic party wanted the votes of the people he represented it must give voice to their appeal.

Mr. Grady closed with an eloquent appeal that all New York should have the right to be heard in the convention.

Mr. Dolittle, of Wisconsin, took the floor and said that a State has the right in its convention to say how it shall be represented. He favored leaving the matter with New York.

A motion to refer Grady's amendment to committee on organization. Lost.

Judge Cochran, of New York, now speaking, favors Grady's amendment, says unless carried that the voice of a large number of people of New York will be stifled, he said the question as to whom New York should vote for did not come up in the state convention is reason that no protest was made. Gen. Cheney, of Col. spoke in favor of Grady's amendment.

Mr. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, took the floor, was received with cheers, and said the Convention had nothing to do with State instructions, he said every delegate had a right to be heard.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, speaking in favor of Grady's amendment, said it was a great Democratic principle that the humble should be represented.

Senator Jacobs, of New York, speaking against the amendment says he bows to the superior will and power of the State, though the amendment is in accordance with his feelings.

Mr. Kelly thanked the Convention for the liberal views expressed and said the action of the State left him with no alternative but to appeal to the Convention and that he hoped that counties instructed would not be disfranchised.

Mr. Fellows took the floor again and said that he misconceived the question, the question is whether New York has a right to say how the will of her majority should be represented.

Mr. Kelly takes the floor amid great cheers, discussion between Fellows and Kelly as to the manner of their election as delegates, Kelly said the manner was alike but under Mr. Fellows' opinion, he (Kelly) was to have no representation except through Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Fellows said he had great hopes when he found such eloquent denunciations by Mr. Kelly, Grady and Cochran of machine methods. Laughter and cheers.

Mr. Grady's amendment, that delegates be allowed to vote as they prefer disregarded, the unit rule, vote by State's ordered.

Mississippi reached, vote so far stands 171 ayes, 187 noes.

New York asked to be passed, vote ayes 222, noes 228, lost.

Indications are that Grady's amendment will be lost.

Grady's amendment lost.

New York vote announced as 72 noes, roll of delegates demanded.

A resolution that in voting for candidates no State shall be allowed to change its vote during roll call carried.

Vote 350 ayes, 440 noes.

Call of States on permanent organization ordered, after which its said convention will adjourn till to-morrow.

Gen. Butler did not appear in the Convention hall to-day.

CHICAGO, July 9,—11.13 a. m.

Convention assembled. Immense crowd. Thurman loudly cheered on entrance. It is said a motion will be made on opening of the Convention to reconsider the *unit rule*.

The report that Tammany will try to reopen the unit question is denied by Senator Grady, who says he knows of no way to get at it.

The report in Convention that Butler has gone home is untrue he is at the hotel engaged on Platform.

Committee on resolutions say they will not be able to report before to-morrow.

Convention called to order.

Memorials and Resolutions from various organizations presented and referred to committee on resolutions without action.

Committee on credentials report in favor of allowing each Territory and District of Columbia two votes.

Amendment to not allow Territories to vote offered by Randolph of New York.

Randolph's amendment lost.

Hampton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution that the National Committee be allowed to go outside of its own members for a chairman, referred to committee on resolutions.

Mr. Burres, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that in case of death of candidates for President or vice-President that the Convention be reconvened. Referred to committee on resolutions.

Decided that all resolutions pertaining to platform be referred without reading.

Committee on permanent organization presented their report. for President of Convention, W. S. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Vilas was escorted to the platform by Hendricks and others. Received with cheers.

According to rules of the Convention there is one Vice President and Secretary from each State. From North Carolina F. E. Shober was made Vice President and E. J. Hale, Secretary.

Memorials and resolutions pertaining to the Platform still being presented. Report of committee on credentials adopted.

Mr. Vilas began speaking at 12.30 p. m., and so far has confined himelf to the arraignment of the Republican party.

Mr. Vilas asked the Convention to set aside personal predjudices and preferences in the interest of the party at this time.

Butler just entered. Great enthusiasm.

Mr. Vilas advised harmony and positive action on important questions. Predicted victory and finished at 1 p. m.

Motion to adjourn till to-morrow lost.

A resolution that the Convention call the roll and present candidates for "President." Call of States on tabling resolution has been ordered.

A resolution to proceed to presentation of candidates on table indicates that it will be lost. Cleveland men voting pretty generally "negative."

New York's vote cast in the negative, Grady and others protesting.

Mr. Grady challenges the vote and demands a call of delegates. Great confusion and hisses. Chairman rules wont accept a challenge of vote.

Gov. Walla, of Conn., rose to question preventing spectators from hissing and interrupting. Chair upheld the question. Great excitement.

Chairman decided no objection could be made by delegates till roll of States was completed.

Roll call proceeded.

A motion to lay on table a resolution that the Convention proceed to present candidates on the table, lost.

Result of a vote on laying resolutions to proceed to the presentation of candidates on table ayes 256, noes 552.

Mr. Grady, of New York, stated that the vote was 49 noes and 19ayes, 4 absent.

Several States changed vote at end of roll, result ayes 268, noes 542.

Motion to adjourn till 10.30 to-morrow lost.

A motion that no vote be taken on candidates until after committee on resolutions reports but candidates be presented.

A motion that the convention adjourn till 7 p. m.., Roll of States demanded.

The motion to adjourn till 7 p. m.,—lost

Call of States for presentation of candidates has begun.

When Delaware was reached great cheers long continued. Hon. Geo. Troy takes the platform to present Bayard.

Indiana reached, outburst of cheers, Hendricks takes the platform to present MacDonald.

Hendricks received great cheering, waving of hands and handkercheifs, three cheers given for Hendricks.

Jno. W. Beckridge, of California, present the name of Mr. Thurman, cheers.

When Thurman's name was mentioned there was great and long cheering, audience and many of the delegates rising to their feet.

Mr. Hendricks said the question of Revenue reform is of paramount importnace. He was listened to with great attention throughout. When Senator McDonald was named there was much cheering. At the close of Mr. Hendricks speech there were more cheering for McDonald coupled with the name of Hendricks.

Gen. Black, of Ills., second nomination of McDonald.

Gen. Black presents McDonald's claims in a very eloquent manner and created marked attention.

Kentucky reached, J. A. McKensie took platform to present "Carlisle."

Massachusetts reached, cheers and hisses, Abbot rose and said no name for presentation at this time.

Hooker, of Miss., seconded nomination of "Bayard."

Hooker spoke of dissentions in N. Y. State and advocated selection out side that State, that would combine the Democratic party, the man who would do that is "Bayard," cheers.

Nebraska seconded Bayard.

New York reached, great cheering many delegates on feet.

Lockwood, of N. Y., takes platform to present Cleveland, renewed cheering.

Lockwood is presenting "Cleveland's" qualifications in a very forcible manner and commands the earnest attention of the Convention. He elicits frequent applause.

Every mention of Clevelands name calls forth cheers, and several times about one third of the delegation rose to their feet and cheered.

Mayor Harrison takes the platform seconds Cleveland and received loud ovations.

Harrison referred to 1876 and Tilden. Great cheering.

This is all that has been received up to time of our going to press.

NOMINATION OF COL. W. J. GREEN.

We congratulate the people of the Third District upon the renomination of Col. W. J. Green, done as it was, by acclamation. It is proof sufficient that his past service as their representative has met with the approval of the people, and while an honor to him, it was one worthily bestowed, a just tribute, for his unceasing devotion to the interests of his constituents. We predict that he will do good service for his party in the approaching canvas, and that he will again represent us in the next Congress.

That our hopes may be fulfilled, let us all go to work, and give him, as is due, a rousing majority, and show by our acts and votes that we heartily endorse the action of the Convention.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE 48th CONGRESS.

Both houses of Congress after a continuous session throughout Saturday, Sunday and Monday, adjourned a 2 o'clock on Monday, passing the several appropriation bills.

Constituted as the Houses were—one Republican, the other Democratic—it has made no progress in the needed reforms of legislation, but it has put before the people in no uncertain way the status of the parties, and has proved beyond question that if the country is to have an economical administration of affairs that they must look the Democratic party for it, for in every instance the Republicans have obstructed all legislation that tended to reform.

The New York *Herald* in its summing up of the acts of the "expiring session," says:

"On the whole, the present session, though in many ways fruitless and disappointing, has shown the radical differences between the two parties and made manifest to all the voters that such of them as want "liberal appropriations," high taxes, a big surplus and its "distribution" to a big lobby, with general profligacy in the use of public money, should vote the Blaine-Logan ticket, while those voters who prefer economy in expenditures, low taxes, the abolition of the surplus revenue and of the lobby, with a needed reform of the tax system, had better make up their minds to vote the democratic ticket, or, if that should prove glaringly unfit, to create a new party and nominate a third ticket. There is nothing to be hoped for from the republicans."

OUR STATE TICKET.—It is a cheering sign to see with what enthusiasm the State Ticket has been received. No disaffection—all united, while there must necessarly have been disappointments these have been met with the proper spirit, that the success of the Democratic Party was paramount to all personal considerations. Under all the circumstances we cannot see how it is possible that the State can do otherwise than give our candidates a very decided increased majority.

Worth—Kenan—Scarborough.

[Raleigh Register.]

Every nominating convention for political offices brings with it a certain amount of disappointment. The friends of the respective candidates repair to the place of meeting and push the claims of their favorites with a zeal inspired by public interest as well as private regard. The friends of those in office desire to keep them there; the friends of new aspirants desire to put them in. Between these conflicting candidates the Convention is the arbiter. If qualifications alone were considered the question could be quickly decided; for the incumbents, except in rare cases, have demonstrated such qualifications. But when a party, as for example the Democratic party in this State, possesses so much of virtue and trained talent that it may be truly said if any office were vacated scores of men could be designated in every way qualified to succeed to it, the consideration of fitness cannot alone be a determining one. Under popular institutions the offices which concern the administration of the Government are recognized as legitimate objects of ambition; and they are won not by the efforts of a few, but by the common exertions of men of ability throughout the State. The political sentiment, too, of the difference sections of the State must be regarded. If there be in any part of it a large preponderance of Democratic votes, that element must have recognition. The force and equity of these considerations will be admitted, and the action of the Convention was governed by them. It was from these considerations that the names of Dr. Worth, Colonel Kenan and Mr. Scarborough were omitted from the State ticket. The eminent services of each of these gentlemen while in office were fully recognized as well by the Convention as by the State, and but for the consideraiions above mentioned they would have been retained in office.

The administration of the Treasury under Dr. Worth will pass into history as one in which all our financial measures were crowned with success. The compromise of our State debt—a measure the beneficial results of which will be more and more felt every year—was in no small degree due to his efforts. He was one of the earliest and most zealous of the advocates of that adjustment while it was pending in the Legislature; and after it had received the sanction of that body, the sound judgment, plain dealing and lofty integrity manifested by him in his negotiations with the State creditors, enabled him to carry it into effect. His qualities as a man won their entire confidence. During his term of office vast amounts have passed through his hands, and to-day there is a larger amount in our treasury than was ever before. Yet in his past transactions every thing has been accounted for to the tithe of a mill; and no one doubts the safety of the amount now in his hands any more than he doubts the stable foundations of our granite capitol. Of the value of the administrative reforms introduced during his term—reforms which could not have been introduced without his co-operation—some conception may be formed when it is stated that in the method of collecting the tax a saving has been effected sufficient to defray the annual expenses of his office.

The duties of the office of Attorney General have been abley discharged by Colonel Kenan. The principal branches of duty in this office consist in acting as State counsel in criminal causes in the Supreme Court and as Reporter. In the former there is no great scope for ability or learning. There are few cases in that court, where learned judges preside who have had a long training at the Bar, which require more than a mere statement. But in the duties of Reporter high moral and mental qualities are called into requisition. Diligence and method are demanded in an eminent degree, and a true legal acumen is required for eliminating from the case the principle decided by the court. The sixteen volumes of Reports made by Col. Kenan at the end of his term will constitute an honorable and lasting monument of his labors. In the list of our Reporters are found many of our most illustrious names—Haywood, Taylor, Hawks, Battle, and others. It is much to have accomplished that Colonel Kenan has secured an honorable position among these. In the form of our Reports he has made a great improvement upon those which went before. In typography, paper, binding, these Reports are all that could be desired. Let it be added, that these volumes have been sent out to the profession as fast as they could be passed through the press.

The office filled by Mr. Scarborough presented peculiar difficulties. Under changes made in the law, the reorganization of the school system devolved upon him. The Normal Schools, also, were established during his time. To bring both systems into operation, and keep each in effective and harmonious order required constant labor, much travel, a large correspondence, and abilities of no ordinary kind. Yet, by general admission, he brought all these requisites to the performance of his work.

In the judgement expressed in this brief review, upon each and every point presented, the Convention would have heartily concurred. The faithful services of these gentlemen were well known and thoroughly appreciated. Of their high qualifications, the Convention just adjourned held the same opinion based upon experience of their services that the Convention which nominated them eight years ago held based upon estimate of the men. If the conditions had been reserved—if the present nominees for those offices had been the incumbents with a record as universally approved, and the present incumbents had been the candidates for those offices, then the incumbents would to-day occupy the places of the nominees. The action of the Convention was taken upon grounds wholly irrespective of the gentlemen now in office. It went upon the ground that on principles of high policy there should be an alternation in office when it can be effected consistently with the public interest. The action of the Convention is to be construed as establishing eight years as the future term of State political office. The case of the Secretary of State might, at first view, be supposed to be in conflict with this conclusion. Every one, however, knows that his case stands upon its own ground.

The three gentlemen here mentioned will retire from their present offices at the end of the year, fixed in the confidence and regard of our people; nor will any effort of theirs, or of any of their friends, be wanting to secure the triumph of those who have been nominated to the places they now fill, so much to their own honor and the advantage of the State.

Proceedings of the Congressional Convention at Burgaw.

The Convention of the Third Congressional District was held at Burgaw on Wednesday, the 2d of July, and was called to order by J. B. Smith, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee. Capt. Swift Galloway was the temporary chairman and Messrs. W. S. Cook and J. A. Bonitz were requested to act as secretaries. Mr. Bonitz, being chairman of the Wayne delegation, asked to be excused, and F. R. Cooper, Esq., of Clinton, was appointed.

Capt. Swift Galloway, upon taking the chair, made one of his characteristic, happy, but powerful speeches, which was well received.

On motion, the following committees were appointed, viz:

On organization—F. R. Parker, Wm. Alderman, M. K. Devane, A. J. Turlington, W H. Tompson, and C. B. Aycock.

On credentials—Fred Thompson, Geo. M. Rose, E. S. Watson, A. J. Turlington, G. W. Taylor, J. F. Moore, R. R. Bell and W. R. Allen.

On rules—C. C. Lyon, E. J. Hale, Dr. Mat. Moore, A. J. Turlington, D. L. Callum, L. H. McClammy and G. W. Lamb.

During the absence of the committees excellent speeches were made by several gentlemen. That of our talented young countyman, C. B. Aycock, Esq., was voted to be the best delivered.

The committee on credentials, through Mr. Rose, reported every county represented by delegates, excepting Moore, and that the chairman of the Cumberland delegation had been telegraphed to by a delegate from Moore, to act as proxy, all of which the committee recommended.

Mr. W. R. Allen submitted a minority report, citing the plan of organization and holding that only delegates and alternates should vote, and that proxies be not recognized. Mr. Allen supported his position in a very able and creditable manner, and was warmly seconded by Mr. C. B. Aycock. Messrs. Geo. M. Rose, C. C. Lyon, A. C. Huggins and others defended and advocated the adoption of the majority report, which prevailed.

Messrs. J. A. Bonitz, C. C. Lyon and Ed. Hill were appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Jarvis, who was present at Burgaw, and to invite his presence at the Convention.

The report of the committee on organization was submitted by Mr. Rose, recommending for president Jas. G. Kenan; vice-president, Dr. Ed. Ward; for secretaries, Josiah Evans and F. R. Cooper.

The report was adopted.

The committee on rules submitted the following:

Resolved, That the two-thirds rule be adhered to in the selection of all persons voted for by this Convention.

Resolved, That speeches in nominations of candidates or in debate be limited to five minutes.

The report was adopted.

The permanent chairman was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Rose and Lyon.

Nominations for Congressmen were declared to be in order. Thos. F. Armstrong, of Pender, nominated Hon. W. J. Green. Mr. Geo. M. Rose, of Cumberland, seconded the nomination. There were no other nominations.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, the rules were suspended, and Col. W. J. Green was nominated by acclamation, receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Messrs. Aycock and S. B. Taylor were appointed a committee to notify Col. Green of his nomination, and to request his presence at the Convention.

Nominations for delegates to the Chicago Democratic National Convention were then declared in order. Messrs. J. A. Bonitz, E. J. Hale, Dr. Mat. Moore and C. C. Lyon were nominated.

The first ballott resulted as follows: Total vote cast 286, of which Bonitz received 219, Hale 129, Lyon 123 and Moore 108. Both delegates were voted for on one ballot.

The vote by counties stood:

Bladen—Hale 13, Bonitz 13, Lyon 26.
Cumberland—Hale 42, Lyon 42.
Duplin—Moore 39, Bonitz 39.
Harnett—Hale 20, Bonitz 20.
Moore—Hale 29, Bonitz 15, Lyon 14.
Onslow—Bonitz 22, Moore 22.
Pender—Bonitz 20, Lyon 20.
Sampson—Bonitz 42, Hale 21, Lyon 21.
Wayne—Bonitz 47, Moore 47.

On motion the two highest were declared the delegates, and the two next the alternates.

The committees having in charge Col Green and Gov. Jarvis, having returned, Col. Green, amidst great enthusiasm, came forward and accepted the nomination.

The gallant Maj. C. W. McClammy was nominated for Presidential Elector. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the Major was nominated by acclamation. The gratest enthusiasm prevailed when he came forword and accepted the nomination.

The following were appointed the District Executive Committee for the ensuing two years:

Cumberland—J. B. Smith, chairman.
Bladen—L. J. Hall.
Duplin—Jas. G. Kenan.
Harnett—B. F. Shaw.
Moore—J. A. Worthy.
Onslow—S. B. Taylor.
Pender—T. J. Armstrong.
Sompson—D. B. Nicholson.
Wayne—C. B. Aycock.

In response to loud calls, Governor Jarvis came forward and addressed the convention in a forcible speech, which was well received, and which we regret not having the time and space to note more lengthy.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks the convention adjourned, having had a most harmonious session, and everybody left for home in the very best of spirits.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Letter from Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

HARRINGTON, N. C., July 4, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—While the people of this Republic are celebrating the "glorious fourth," all over the land, isolated as I am from any place where there will be a public demonstration, I have concluded to spend part of the day in giving you a few items from this neighborhood.

The political outlook in Harnett county at present is very encouraging to Democrats. The State ticket is endorsed by every Democrat I have met, and I hear of several who have voted the Republican ticket in the past, who have declared their intention to support our ticket.

Col. W. J. Green was our first and only choice for Representative from this Congressional District, and therefore it is gratifying to us to know that he was nominated without opposition. I am confident that he will receive the vote of every Democrat in the county, except those who are sick on election day.

Our County Convention is to be held on the second Saturday (the 9th) of August. The township meetings are ordered, and will be held on Saturday the 2d day of August As it is only a month before the Convention will meet, we are beginning to speak of our favorites for the legislature and for county officers. By the way, we have quite a number of aspirants for all the offices, except I have not heard of any opposition to A. A. Bethea, County Treasurer. I have heard of six candidates for the nomination for Representative, five for Sheriff, and three for Register of Deeds. Of course we are all working for our respective favorites at present, and I anticipate a lively time at the Convention, but I predict that all differences will be settled at the Convention, and that our nominees will be triumphantly elected.

In this vicinity the wheat crop is good. Mr. John McLeod gathered 28 bushels from one bushel of seed; Rev. David McNeill got 40 bushels from two; but the average yield will not be more than 12 or 15 bushels to one. The oat crop is almost a total failure, and besides it has been so wet since they were cut that they are likely to rot in the field. Upland corn is extra good, but low ground corn is already damaged considerably by wet weather, and if we are kept out of them much longer will be nearly a total failure. At present the hay prospect is good. Cotton is in good condition and looks well, though it is small for the time of year.

I was present and enjoyed myself finely last evening at the residence of Mr. J. A. Bullard. Mr. James O'Quinn and Miss Jennie I. Bullard were married at 8 o'clock P. M., by Nevin Ray, Esq. After an excellent repast we were engaged the remainder of the night in all kinds of innocent amusement. After an early breakfast the bridegroom, bride and suite left for Osgood to attend a Sunday-school Convention at that place. I wish them much joy, long life and prosperity in this life, and then all the felicities of heaven through eternity.

Yours, respectfully, H. A. T.

Closing Exercises of Hickory Grove Academy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—The closing exercises of Hickory Grove Academy took place last night, June 27th, 1884. The hall was beautifully decorated, especially the platform, with immense clusters of flowers sending forth their sweet aroma, and the hall was filled with happy faces.

The exercises opened with an anthem, "Jesus, lover of my soul," by the South River choir.

Dialogue—"Welcome," by Master Angus, Louis and Misses Annie, Jannie, May and Stella Cromartie.

"Little Brown Church," by Misses Maggie J., Loula and Messrs. Jas. C. and Neill Cromartie.

Speech—"What I Know," by Master Angus Cromartie.

Music—Solo: "Little cottage 'mid the trees," by Miss Maggie J. Cromartie.

Speech—"A bit of advice to young ladies," by Master George Cromartie.

Music—"How long when I'm gone," by Mrs. H. A. Cromartie.

Speech—"Results of our institutions," by Mr. W. D. Cromartie. It was well discussed in all its forms.

Music—Duet: "What are the wild waves saying;" by Miss Maggie J. Cromartie and Prof. D. N. McLauchlin.

Speech—"Modern politics," by Mr. Neill Cromartie. Mr. Cromartie in delivering this speech was calm, collected and impressive, showing that he was fully conversant with his subject. One seldom listens to a speech that stamps more literary character upon the speaker than this.

The prize was awarded to Master Geo. Cromartie for the best improved speaker according to age.

The evening's entertainment was one long to be remembered. To Mr. McLauchlin this neighborhood owes a deep debt of gratitude for the vast amount of good being accomplished by him.

SUBSCRIBER.

The State Exposition, &c.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., July 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Harnett County has appropriated one hundred dollars to the State Exposition, and will have Maps on exhibition showing the water power, soils, minerals, timber land, &c.

The following Committee are appointed to represent the County at the State Exposition: J. P. Hodges, N. S. Stewart, J. M. Turner, O. J. Spears, Jas. Cameron, F. J. Swann, Dr. J. A. McDougald, M. V. Prince, P. A. Norris, Thomas Matthews, A. J. Turlington, J. A. Johnson.

The weather very fine for the farming interest. Yours, S.

WEST POINT.—"A new cadet" at West Point, writing to the Raleigh *Register*, in speaking of the difficulty of entering that institution, says:

The examinations of the *applicants* lasted through one week. About one hundred and eight candidates reported, and of this number about thirty six were rejected. As large a proportion of candidates seem to fail from one State as from another. It makes little difference whether he be from Harvard or from Sewanee, or from the University of California, or from elsewhere, for he will be "flunked" without fail if he does not display a considerable amount of originality in the work he does, and if he has not had a great deal of accurate preparation beforehand. No candidate ought ever to attempt to pass an entrance examination here, without having previously studied for a month under some special instructor near the Point. There are several of these instructors near the Academy—and they make it their special business to prepare candidates for entrance. Some of them are remarkably successful in getting their boys into the Academy. The most fortunate of any of these special teachers is Prof. Jerome Denno, Highland Falls, N. Y. (Highland Fall is one mile from West Point.) I should advise every boy from North Carolina, or from elsewhere, to come here and take this special course of instruction before trying to enter West Point. It might save him from the utter waste of a considerable amount of money, and from the unpleasantness of much mortification.

MAJ. McCLAMMY.—It gives us great pleasure to notice that the convention at Burgaw has imposed the duty of being an elector on that unselfish patriot, Charles McClammy, of Pender. Maj McClammy is a fine campaigner, and his speeches will tell in the fall election. He graduated with distinction at this University, and before reaching manhood was baptised in blood on the field of battle. His service as a soldier was in keeping with the high mettle of the Cape Fear boys. After the war he returned to his farm. In 1870 he was elected Senator from Brunswick and New Hanover and did most faithful and efficient work in that body. Since that time he has devoted himself to his farm work, but he has always done his share in every campaign. An earnest, devoted and unselfish Democrat, he will make a stirring, vigorous and effective campaign, and he will always be found hard at work where he can do most good.—*News and Obs.*

We heartily endorse the above, as we do every act of the Convention.

HE WOULD NOT SACRIFICE HIM.—The State *Chronicle* in giving incidents of the Convention says: After about two dozen men had been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction Mr. Geo. H. Hall of Richmond, appreciating the lack of interest and the scarcity of candidates, arose and said: "Mr. President, I regret that this important office should have no aspirants. I arise, sir, to place in nomination a gentleman who is every way qualified to fill the position with honor to himself and to the State. He is a scholar; he is a man of wide experience; a man of integrity; a man who of all men is the man for the place." "Name your man," somebody shouted. "Sir," said Mr. Hall with dignity, "I refuse to have my friend sacrificed, and will not name him."

WILL CHINA FIGHT?—*London July 4, 1884.*—The *Times*, referring to the trouble between France and China, says:—"Complications wherewith the contest between China and France threaten the trade of America, England and Germany will be of a most serious character. It will be difficult to prevent American and European adventurers from engaging in the strife, and thus raising delicate international questions. We must hope that Pekin will again bow to the inevitable and yield this time without reserve." A despatch received here from Hong Kong says that the French allowed the Lang-son garrison three days to surrender before they were attacked. The officers of the garrison replied that they had no orders to surrender. The French officers who were taken prisoners are well treated.—*Cable to the New York Herald.*

ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.—The Italian postal authorities have requested Postmaster General Gresham, in view of the prevalence of cholera in France, to have all the mails for Italy forwarded in some other way than through France, as is now done. The Postmaster General has directed that all mail matter for Italy be placed in tarpaulin sacks, to prevent infection while in transit through France. The change of route suggested will be effected as soon as possible.—*Workman.*

THE FATE OF KHARTOUM.—The veil is not yet lifted from the beleaguered city in the Soudan. Vague news has come that it has fallen—vague news that is disquieting to Englishmen because the capture of Berber was just as vaguely announced. Yet it is strange that the news is reported in letters sent direct to Cairo from Khartoum. How could it be unknown at Dongala, Wady Halfa, Korosko or Assonan, and the Egyptian outposts which are in direct communication with the capital?

There would be nothing, indeed, surprising in the fall of Khartoum. When the world last had tidings of Gordon he had retreated within the strong walls of the Catholic Mission, where, amid the date palms and the orange trees, he could look out on the Blue Nile and the desert and watch for the camels of the English relieving forces. His patience may at any moment have given way. Weary of inaction, impatient of holding back a garrison from the forces with which they were longing to fraternize, fearful lest the fate of the Berber garrison should befall them, he may have sent a flag of truce to the Mahdi and conditionally surrendered the gates of the city. Years have brought the philosophic mind to Gordon. He is no longer the Hotspur of other days. It needs no mental effort to see him a self constituted prisoner in the Mahdi's camp, quietly reading the Bible in his tent, while the garrison whose safety was the object of his mission were swearing allegiance to the pretender whose sanctity the great Mohammedan College has at length acknowledged.

Indeed, if Khartoum still resists, its ultimate fate is certain, and then the critical moment will have come for the outposts of Lower Egypt. The Mudir of Dongla has already sent word that he will hold out no longer. The other posts on the direct line to Cairo, which are now held by small forces of Egyptians under English command, can easily be masked by the Mahdi's lieutenants. Then the Prophet, acknowledged by the Moslem world, may endeavor to throne himself at the capitol. A new Arabi will have arisen—an Arabi backed by religious fanaticism—and a stern fight than Tel-el-Kepir must be fought before he can be put down:—*N. Y. Herald, 4th.*

THE CHOLERA.—*Paris, July 4, 1884.*—The Prefect of Police makes the official announcement that there are no cases of cholera in this city. M. Rochard, Admiralty Inspector, reaffirms his belief that the disease was not introduced into France by any transport returning with troops from the East. In Toulon it is thought that the disease has now reached its highest point. It will probably continue with lessened effect during the hot weather. There were seven deaths there to-day, one of which was that of Dr. Boree, a naval physician. Dr. Koch, a member of the German Cholera Committee and head of the Cholera Commission, who has offered his services to the French government to ascertain the character of the epidemic, has arrived in that city. At Marseilles no deaths from cholera occurred last night.

Although the disease seems to be confined to only two places in France, still every day brings news of more foreign ports declaring quarantine against French and even English vessels. Portugal, for instance, has declared quarantine against all English vessels. At Geneva passengers from Toulon and Marseilles are disinfected at the railway stations. The Spanish and English officials of Gibraltar, have had a dispute with reference to the precautions to be taken against the spread of the cholera. The Spaniards attempted to establish a sanatary cordon fifty yards from the British lines, but were compelled to withdraw the cordon beyond the centre of the neutral ground. In the British House of Commons to-day Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice stated that his government had protested against English vessels arriving at Spanish ports being quarantined. All vessels arriving at Madrid from Morocco are quarantined. The Gulf coast, too, has been quarantined against French vessels. —*Cable to the New York Herald.*

ARTHUR'S PARTISAN VETO.—The vetoing of the bill passed by Congress restoring Gen. Fitz John Porter to the Army, whence he had been most unjustly and foully expelled, by President Arthur is just such an act as might have been anticipated. There is nothing in Arthur's record to authorize expectation that he could rise above partisan prejudice and do a fitting act to a gentleman who had been so grossly outraged in reputation and in pocket. Arthur went in as a shyster politician of the New York Ward type and he will go out of office with the same dimensions—no more, no less—but with the reputation of having been the only dude who ever sat in the chair of Washinton. The action of the House in passing the bill over the veto was prompt and most commendable, and was a decided rebuke to Arthur's petty partisanship and prejudice. The bill will hardly pass the Senate over the veto. So Gen. Porter will be kept out of the army until the Congress meets under the new Democratic Administration that will begin to govern on the 4th of March, 1885. The Congress will not, however, meet until the following December. So it must be a year and a half before Gen Porter receives justice and fair dealing at the hands of the Government. We hope the next Congress will not only restore him to his place in the Army, but will give him every cent of the back pay that is honestly due him. If he had been a Republican soldier he would never have been driven so foully from the Army, and there would be no hesitation now over his restoration. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.—*Wilmington Star.*

OUR RICH GOLD MINES.—Hoover Hill continues to be the bonanza of the State. The 20 stamp mill is run to its full capacity of about 600 tons per month. All the $5 per ton rock is sent to mill now, as they find they can work it with a profit of $3 per ton. There are one or two good properties adjoining the Hill, which are about to be developed, and being of the same nature, it is thought they will yield as well.

An ounce and a quarter nugget of gold from the vicinity of Bonnel Mountain, Montgomery county was sold in town last week. Montgomery county produces more large nuggets than any other in the State. They always, or in most cases, have a little quartz attached, showing that when prospected some rich quartz veins will be found.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY..................JULY 10, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance)	$2 00
Six months "	1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE CREAM.
EXCURSION.
D G. MACRAE.
HORNER SCHOOL.
FACTS AN FIGURES.
J. P. HODGES—Notice.
JAMES PRIEST—Stolen.
GEO. BRANDT—Corsets, Shoes, &c.
JAMES S. MORRISON—Time Table No. 8.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT—Turnip Seeds.
J. C. WHEAT—Episcopal Femals Institute.
FRANK W. THORNTON—The Incomparable Pearl Shirt.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. John Huske, Rector of St. Phillips, Durham, is here on a visit of some weeks.

FIRE-WORKS.—Mr. G. A. Thomson gave a grand display of fire works at his place on Haymount on the night of the 4th.

NEW PAVEMENT.—Mr. E. T. McKethan is having the pavement relaid with cement in front of his stores on Person street.

SCHOLARSHIP.—The County Commissioners at their meeting on Monday last appointed Mr. J. R. Monroe, grandson of the late J. J. Minor, to fill the scholarship at Chapel Hill, recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Max Jackson.

REPORTS.—The printed Report of the different officers of the Town of Fayetteville for the year ending December 31st, 1859, has been handed us by a friend. This report of twenty-four years ago contains many items of interest, giving as it does the receipts and disbursements for that year, *names of officers*, &c.

CLEAN UP.—The recent heavy rains have caused a rank growth of weeds and other vegetation, besides leaving much stagnant water. Every one should give careful attention to the condition of their premises and see that drains are opened and kept so, weeds cut down and lime or other disinfectants freely used.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following comprise the District Executive Committee, viz: J. B. Smith, chairman, Cumberland; L. J. Hall, Bladen; J. G. Kenan, Duplin; B. F. Shaw, Harnett; J. A. Worthy, Moore; S. B. Taylor, Onslow; T. J. Armstrong, Pender; D. B. Nicholson, Sampson; Chas. B. Aycock, Wayne.

NEAT DWELLINGS.—The neat house Mr. J. Samuel Maultsby is erecting on the north side of Rowan street will, with the completed buildings on that side, make the south side residents look to their laurels in the march of improvements, but as Mr. F. W. Thornton intends building a fine house on the McLaurin lot very shortly, and others in that neighborhood expect to remodel and paint up their dwellings, the improvement will soon extend to both sides of this beautiful street.

CROPS.—From the farmers near town and those living at a distance in this county, also from the farmers of Harnett, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, and other counties, we hear the most encouraging reports about crops. They say that the prospects for corn and cotton are better than they have been for years and many farmers who have heretofore sold in other markets tell us that they propose to bring their cotton to Fayetteville this fall. Our merchants and people generally, will be glad to see them, and will give a good price for their cotton and sell them goods cheap. Let them all come, the more the better.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—We do not know what efforts are being made to make our next Fair a success, but take it for granted that the officers are doing their full duty, still we do not think it amiss to remind the people of Cumberland that it is especially necessary that greater efforts than ever be made to make it a success, for now we are connected with Greensboro, and by that time the cars will be running to Bennettsville, and we expect a large crowd from all along the line both north and south. Will not the farmers and their wives begin now to make their preparations, so that the people may see that Cumberland is not far behind the age.

FOURTH OF JULY AND ITS OBSERVANCE.—The crowd was very large, coming in from all the surrounding country and about 1,000 to 1,200 coming by rail. The Greensboro excursionists were delayed several hours by a washout at Ore Hill, arriving here about 2:45 p. m. Every thing passed off pleasantly, although about 5,000 people were assembled the best order was observed. The heavy rain threw a damper over the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers for a short time, but as Fayetteville is rich in sheds, a shelter was soon found by the most of them. As soon after 3 p. m. as the weather permitted, the display of Japanese fireworks was made from the west balcony of the Market House. The variety, grotesqueness and occasional beauty of these, caused much amusement and admiration. The display of fire-works at night was very beautiful. The gentlemen who exerted themselves so successfully in this line for the entertainment of the visitors and citizens are deserving of much praise and many thanks. At the approach of night the different visitors to our good old town left for their respective homes, some westward and others southward by rail, while many walked and some rode home, but one and all agreed before they departed that the enjoyment of the day was great and never to be forgotten.

DEATH OF AND OLD CITIZEN.—A telegram from Sanford received this a. m., (9th) announces the death of Johnston Blakely Newby. Mr. Newby was a valued attache of the old Fayetteville Observer during the longer part of its existence. He leaves many relatives in this place and was an intensely Fayetteville man—ever cherishing a fond remembrance of all the old people and old places about the town he loved so well.

He looked on the members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company as his children, and was never happier than when among them on anniversary day. For a number of years past he has resided in Sanford with his brother Dr. Geo. C. Newby, who with his family have cared for him during his declining years and his last illness which has been long and full of suffering.

Mr. Newby was a zealous Odd Fellow, an early member of Cross Creek Lodge no 4, in this place. He was secretary of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the order in 1845—'46 and '47.

Was Grand Master in 1849—'50. His removal from Fayetteville many years ago sundered his connection with the Lodge, but his many virtues, indefatigable zeal, his love for the order endeared him to all his old associates and they in common with all his acquaintances mourn his death.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE & FLORENCE ROAD.—We have been shown the following notice taken from the Fayetteville OBSERVER of 1864:

Florence & Fayetteville Railroad—Stockholders' Meeting.—A sufficient amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville on Thursday the 15th day of December next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The books of subscription are still open. This is an important Road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this Road.

WM. MCL. MCKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. MCKETHAN, } Committee.
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 15, 1854.

We all know the history of the Road and of our town from date of the above to the present time. How Sherman put an effectual quietus on that and every other plan for improvement we may have entertained. But we also know how bravely and determinedly the Company toiled and struggled, losing no ground, gaining inch by inch, until they reached a point, which although not enabling them to build themselves, yet made it to the interest of the enterprising capitalists who have it under control to do so. Every one feels the importance of and has done what he could to secure the building of this Road, and its completion is a matter of weeks, not of years, nor of uncertainty.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met Monday, July 7th, according to law. Full Board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

J. W. Thornton was discontinued from the poor list.

Mrs. Decker and Alex. Starling were allowed $1.50 per month each.

Joshua Allen was allowed $2 per month.

Duncan Munns, Henry and Georgianna Jones were ordered to the poor house.

Richard Bryant and mother were relieved from double tax.

D. C. Savage was allowed license to retail liquor on Market Square, in store formerly occupied by M. C. Hart.

Petition to open public road in Quewhiffle and Seventy-first Townships laid over until next meeting—clerk to issue notices.

Clerk of the Board ordered to furnish Justices of the Peace with dockets.

Petition to establish two voting precincts in Carver's Creek Township laid over until the regular meeting in September, 1884, first Monday. Notice to be given according to law by the Clerk of the Board.

Report of Finance Committee on Treasurers account received and ordered to be filed.

Ordered, that the crossing over Blounts creek, near the Fair Ground, known as Mallett's bridge be repaired and paid for out of the county funds for bridges and that an estimate of cost be made by a committee appointed by the Board, Committee: N. W. Ray, A. H. Slocomb and D. G. McDuffie.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated or so much thereof as may be necessary to paint or rewash the court house and shutter and make the room for the grand jury decent and comfortable, and the following committee are appointed to carry out this resolution, D. G. MacRae, T. G. Hall, H. C. Fisher, A. A. McCaskill, and R. W. Hardie.

Resolved, That the chairman of this board issue warrants against all persons failing to pay Poll tax, according to sec. 34, Machinery Act. 1883.

J. R. Monroe was chosen as Cumberland county's student at University of North Carolina, in place of Max Jackson resigned.

The following bills were allowed:

D M McDonald, supplies 51 paupers 1 mo	$83 52
Neill Buie, " 1 " 3 "	6 00
D H West, " 1 " 1 "	3 00
Henry Collins, " 1 " 3 "	4 50
A F Hobbs, " 1 " 1 "	4 00
Jessup & Fisher, " 2 " 1 "	8 00
Kelly Sessoms, " 4 " 2 "	10 10
J D Sessoms " 2 " 2 "	4 00
D A McDiarmid, " 2 " 3 "	12 00
Neill R Blue, " 1 " 8 "	14 00
Jas N Smith & Co, medicine for poor 1 mo,	25 90
D M McDonald, supplies poor house 1 mo,	11 76
S R Parker, salary, &c. poor house, 1 mo,	24 25
Geo Brandt, goods for poor,	1 60
Salem Jones, digging grave for poor,	2 00
Randal McRae, " " "	1 00
Jas R McNeill & Son, coffins, &c. for poor,	19 35
Jas R McNeill & Son, repairs on court house,	1 25
Fayetteville Gas Co, gas—court house,	7 50
Evans & Bryan, printing notices, &c.	13 00
Edwards & Broughton, binding tax book,	6 50
R O Pitman, conveying prisoner from Lumberton jail to Fayetteville jail,	5 90
J M Byrd, jail account,	79 50

FINE CORN—We have been presented with several ears of Tuscarora Corn by our neighbor, Mr. Walter Watson. This corn was raised in Mr. Watson's garden and is the finest early corn we have ever seen, the ears being about eighteen inches long and well filled.

THANKS.—The ladies of the Union Home and Hospital desire to make their grateful acknowledgments and return thanks to the B. B. B's for their generous donation of twenty nine dollars.

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—At the Commencement Exercises of the Kentucky Medical College, Mr. J. E. Shepherd was awarded the Gold Medal offered by Prof Coomes for best notes on his "Clinical Lectures." This makes the sixth Gold Medal won by students of the Fayetteville School.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—There was an inspection of both military companies, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and the LaFayette Light Infantry yesterday afternoon, by Col. A. H. Worth.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The flag of the Independent Company was at half mast yesterday in respect to the memory of thier comrade in arms—J. B. Newby.

A WORK MUCH NEEDED.—The County Commissioners solicit proposals for whitewashing and painting the Court House. It sadly needs it, and we care not how soon the work begins.

HOP.—The Hop given by the young gentlemen at the Fayetteville Hall on Tuesday evening was a very pleasant affair.

Stock Law.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—We noticed while in Greensboro front lots without fences, and upon inquiry found that no cows, hogs, &c., were allowed to roam at large. We could but think what a capital thing this would be for Fayetteville, where there is general complaint of gardens being destroyed by cows. Why cannot we have a stock law here. It would be better for the people, better for the cattle, and more city like. What say our city fathers? G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Coolest of the Cool Things on Earth.

When the summer heat is raging, the coolest thing to imagine is the feelings of one who draws the First Capital Prize of $75,000, in The Louisiana State Lottery Company, on an investment of only $5.00. The next event, the 107th, occurs on Tuesday, July 15th when $265,500 will be scattered broadcast. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information desired.

YOU CAN NOT EXPECT YOUR CHILdren to thrive when they are being destroyed by worms. Give them a few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge and they will be restored to health.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11¼@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9¾@10¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9¼@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10@12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6¼@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	13@14	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	17@00
Oats,	45@50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	6@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 8—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1 02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—℔ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

BETTER THAN EVER!

OWING to the immense sale of our 50 cents Thetis and $1.00 Pivot Corsets, the manufacturers have kindly agreed to make them out of finer Sateen, put more Bones in them and Embroider them more elaborately than ever. This enables us to place better and more desirable

CORSETS

on the market than ever offered by any other house in the State. All intelligent and discriminating customers are respectfully invited to call at GEO. BRANDT's.

JUST RECIVED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Slippers and Ties,

at prices to suit the times. A handsome assortment of Gent's, Boy's and Youth's

FOOT WEAR.

Two cases of 5 cents Lawns. Three cases of 4-4 Bleaching from 7 cents up. 2,000 Corsets, Hip Gore, at 25 cents a piece, and many articles too numerous to mention, for sale at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION, 1884, begins the fourth Monday (28th) of July.
Terms as heretofore.
New Catalogue just issued.
July 10, 1884. 75-4t

THE INCOMPARABLE
PEARL SHIRT.

THE ONLY Shirt made lengthwise of the Cloth, with 3-ply PURE LINEN—reinforced—and with "patent gusset," (owned and operated exclusively by the Pearl Shirt Manufacturing Company,) for the sleeves and opening at the back, which prevents ripping. Imitations of the Pearls are numerous. Every genuine Pearl Shirt is branded

PEARL,

and they are on sale this season ONLY by the undersigned.

Among our recent arrivals in seasonable goods we call attention to a very large line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
in
GAUZE SHIRTS,
light and medium weights.
DRAWERS,
Bleached Drill, different weights.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
the celebrated F. & C. Brand.
HALF-HOSE,
a superb collection in plain and fancy.
PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
colored bordered and plain.
CRAVATS, TIES AND SCARFS,
a "monopoly" of all styles.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
July 10, 1884. 1t

EXCURSION!

Greensboro and Winston

Under the Auspices of the Methodist Sunday School and Ladies' Parsonage Aid Society.

AN Excursion will be made to Greensboro July 29th, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made Winston will be taken in.

Refreshments furnished on the Train by the Ladies.

Round Trip Tickets will be on sale at Sedberry's Drug Store and at the Book Store.

Children and servants half price.

☞ The Greensboro Brass Band will be in attendance.

July 10, 1884. 75-2t

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEEDS,

a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

STOLEN,

FROM me on the night of the 13th of June, 1884, one WALTHAM WATCH, No. 253, 2 oz. silver case, gold-hinged, and one R & P. Curbed Chain.

Any information will be gladly received and liberally rewarded.

JAMES PRIEST.
Manly, N. C., July 10, 1884. 75-2t

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office. ☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20*
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 00
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 33
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	*4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 39
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Truth Stronger Than Slander. The Record of the Past Year,

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending May 1884 together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1883.

James Demoruelle, Treme st., New Orleans, La,	75,000
Gustave Rosenthal, Fayetteville st, Raleigh, N C,	15,000
Paid L F Servary, bookkeeper State National Bank, New Orleans, for account Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn,	10,000
Frank Brown, Eastport, N Y,	10,000
W B Hutchinson, 12 Old slip, New York	10,000
H N Pleasance, Cleveland, Ohio	5,000
James J Walsh, 189 Varick st New York	5,000
F M Ward, Pasadena, Cal collected through Wells, Fargo & Co San Francisco, Cal	2,000
G T Kimberlin, Texas, Washington Co Ky collected through First National Bank, Springfield, Ky	1,000

DRAWING OF JULY 10, 1883.

Lieut Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, Fort Lincoln, Dakota	30,000
Gus Botto, Opera saloon, Cairo, Ills, and A B Gibson, conductor Cairo Division, Wabash, St Louis & Pacific R R Carmi, Ills	15,000
A T DeBaun, Cairo, Ills	15,000
Chas D Thompson, 32 E 14th st N Y	10,000
Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery st Boston Mass	5,000
J T Moore, Burgin Mercer Co Ky	5,000
F R Hamilton, Toronto, Ont	5,000
S T Bartlett, Gainesville, Tex	5,000
H Evert, 423 N Clark St Chicago, Ills	1,200
E P Lobach, 416 N 7th st Phila, Pa	1,200
M Ditrichstein, 3 Chambers st New York City, collected through Germania Bank, New York	1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 14, 1883.

L Silverman, 93 Dearborn st Chicago, Ill	15,000
W T Muse, Rocky Mount, N C	15,000
Rev Moses Zerovich, 544½ S Canal st, Chicago, Ills	15,000
Jack Graves, Stockell Engine No 4 Nashville, Tenn	10,000
Gustave Banman, Prelde Machine Works, 38 & 40 W Monroe st Chicago, Ills	5,000
Messrs Sam Selig and J M Littlehale, Selma, Ala	5,000
Wm E Oates, C Willis, A A Prescott and Rob't Payne, Collected through Vicksburg Bank of Mississippi	2,400
I V Vondersmith, 2029 Locust st Phila, Pa	1,200
Michael Daly, Canton, Miss	1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Mrs Martha Livingston, Morgan City, La	15,000
J W Rake, cor Marigny & Claiborne sts, New Orleans, La	15,000
Chas L Mayer, care Hirsh, Mayer & Co 160 Market st Chicago, Ills	2,400
W C Merrill, Albert Lea, Minn	2,000
A Miller, 721 Tremont st Boston, Mass	2,000
C F Wildesin, Round Valley, Cal	1,200

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 9, 1883.

L A Hayer, for Mrs M P Hayer, New York City	15,000
Thos Matterface, New York City	10,000
H C Richardson, collected through J R Dick & Co, Meadville, Pa	5,000
Mrs L Woolery, Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
M C Mitchell, 3168 M st N W Washington, D C	5,000
E M Flack, Hopkinsville, Ky	2,000
Wm Lowery, 124 W Madison st Chicago Ills	2,000
J J Meding, Washington, D C	2,000
J G Turner, cor Common & Baroue sts New Orleans, La	1,200
Wm H Ford, 296 Dryades st New Orleans, La	1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 13, 1883

M A Sacredote, 50 St Louis st New Orleans, La	15,000
N B Phelps, 145 Berlin st (6th Dist) New Orleans, La	15,000
C N Coleman, Charleston, W Va	5,000
Paid Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn	5,000
Paid Jules Cassard, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	4,000
Paid Wm A S Moore, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	2,400
Robert Alexander, through Lockwood & Co San Antonio, Texas	1,200
C C Fant, Madison C H Va collected through State Bank of Richmond, Va	1,200

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 18, 1883.

John Keyes Paige, care L D Alexandre & Co 7 Nassau st New York	25,000
T McAuliff, Savannah, Ga	1,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 15, 1884.

Henry Munk, 276 Gratiot ave Detroit Mich	2,000
Sam Levy, Detroit, Mich	2,000
W M Lakey, Bells, Grayson Co Tex	1,200
Cohn & Feibelman, 102 Gravier st New Orleans, La	1,200

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 12, 1884.

Frank Faciolle, 23 Pine st Jacksonville, Fla	15,000
Berman Kitchner, Crystal Hotel, corner 4th and Berry sts San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Horace N Hatch, 108 I st Boston, Mass	15,000
J A Solari, 64 Royal st New Orleans, La	6,000
H R Hicks, Morganton, N C collected through Bank of Asheville, Asheville N C	5,000
R Frank Dodge, P O Box 385, Beverly, Mass	2,000
——— ——Washingtan, D C	2,000

DRAWING OF MARCH 11, 1884.

Henry Rivers, Foreman, West Milwaukee Shops, St Paul R R, Milwaukie, Wis,	15,000
G. Goldsmith, Willie Trost, } Columbus, Miss,	15,000
John Martell, 623 Sacramento st, George Baum, care Barry, Baird & Co, C P Robbins, 512 Leavenworth st, San Francisco, Cal,	10,000
August Froebel, cor B'way and Walnut sts, St Louis, Mo,	6,000
James Wentzel, Pottsville, Pa,	5,000
C W McCormick, Charleston, Ark,	5,000
B Speckels, Baldwins, Jackson Co, Iowa,	1,200
Frederick Masten, 429 Franklin st, Buffalo, N Y,	1,200

DRAWING OF APRIL 8, 1884.

Elbert S Montgomery, Mount Olivet, Ky,	15,000
J O'Brien, Richmond, Va, collected through Lancaster & Lucke,	15,000
Homer L Bishop, San Francisco, Cal,	5,000
Isador Isaacs, Modesto, Cal,	5,000
R D Hendrickson, 319 North Water st, Philadelphia, Pa,	2,000
Norman Saunders, Washington, D C,	2,000
Oscar Swenson, New York,	2,000
Robt J Walker, Washington, D C,	2,000
Byron T Holmes, Fort Wayne, Ind,	1,200
James Fox, Fort Wayne, Ind,	1,200
C T Deshields, Sherman, Tex,	1,200
H G Tremborg, 558 N 3d Ave, N York,	1,200

DRAWING OF MAY 13, 1884.

Isaac Haines, Engineer Memphis and Charleston R R, collected through W R Rison & Co, Huntsville, Ala,	15,000
B J Dorsey, 33 Jackson st, Memphis, Tenn,	2,000
H C Drinkle, Lancaster, Ohio,	2,000
T S Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co, Ky,	2,000
Paid First National Bank, Columbus, Ind,	1,200
S Newman, 150 Henry st, New York,	1,200

For full particulars of the Grand Monthly Drawing of the 15th inst. see scheme in another column of this paper to-day.

July 10, 1884. 1t

Episcopal Female Institute,
WINCHESTER, VA.

REV. J. C. WHEAT, D. D., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 11th annual session opens Sept. 10, 1884. Terms moderate. Number of boaders limited. Applications for the vacancies created by the retirement of members of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal.

J. C. WHEAT.
July 10, 1884. 75-1m

GO TO DYE'S

TO FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE.

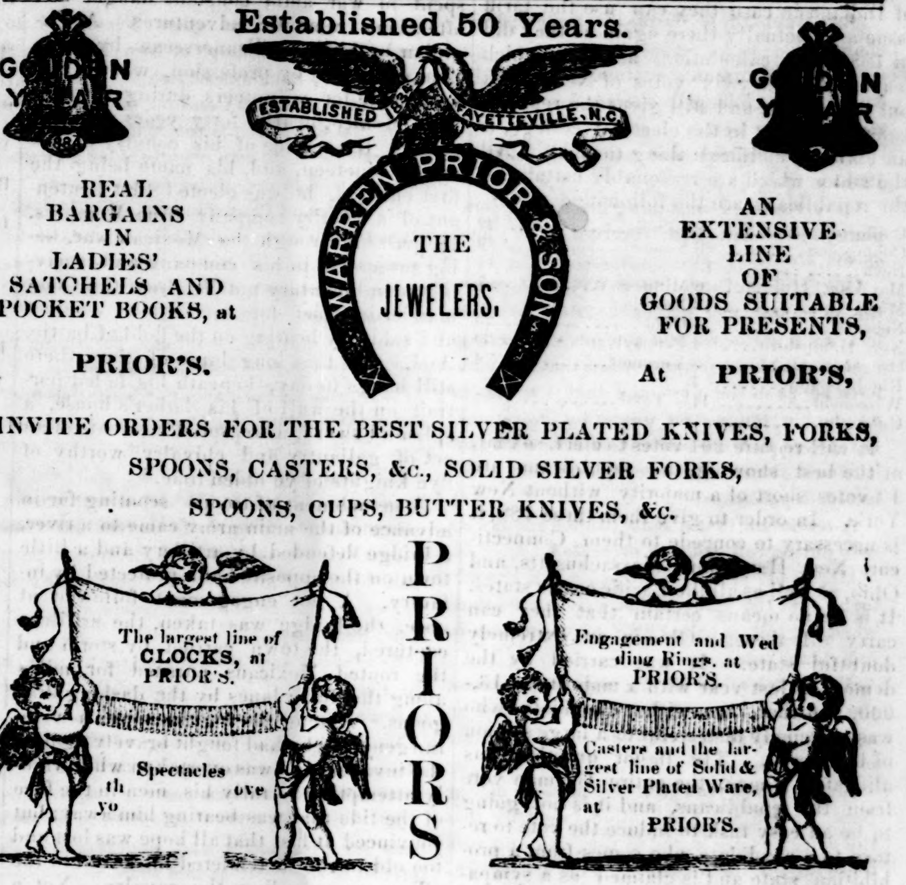
AT POPULAR PRICES, TO SUIT ALL.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf



Established 50 Years.
GOLDEN YEAR
ESTABLISHED 18
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
THE JEWELERS.
GOLDEN YEAR
PRIORS
The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Convention of the Democratic party of Harnett County held at Lillington, on Saturday, the 9th of August, 1884, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the several County offices and for Representative in the General Assembly.

Primary meetings will be held in the several Townships of the County on Saturday the 2d of August for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention.

Let there be a full turn out at our primary meetings that the choice of our people may be put in the field.

J. P. HODGES,
Chm'n Co. Dem. Ex. Com.
July 10, 1884. 75-2t

THE UNDERSIGNED

AS Chairman of a Committee authorized to repaint the Court House, I will receive proposals for that purpose until noon of the 19th of July. Bidders can state what they will paint the exterior of the building for and also state separately what they will wash with a durable wash—the color of wash to be selected by the Committee. Sheriff Hardie or Mr. Henry Fisher will give any information required.

D. G. MACRAE,
Chairman of Committee.
July 10, 1884. 75-2t

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants.
—DEALERS IN—
BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS, &c., &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1884.

Dividend No. 27.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of four per cent payable on and after this date.

WM. HUSKE, Cash'r.

Harrisons' Town and Country
Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.
H. R. HORNE.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces
IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 67tf

BINGHAM'S { Established in 1793. } is the only School for Boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

The course is PREPARATORY or FINISHING.

There is a thoroughly equipped School of TELEGRAPHY.

Special terms to young men of small means. 181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.
July 3, 1884. 74- tpd

GENERAL OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 30, 1884.

Summer Excursion Tickets.

TICKETS, good till October 31, will be sold as follows for this season, viz:

To Warm Springs and return,	$16 85
" Waynesville "	16 20
" Asheville "	14 70
" Glen Alpine "	11 80
" Hickory "	10 50
" Old Point "	13 95
" Morehead "	11 30

JNO. M. ROSE,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't
July 3, 1884. 74-3t

Just Arrived,

SNUFF IN BLADDERS and in ⅛ Gross Packages.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Must Have New York.

Under the head of "Success Without New York," the *Post* prints the following leader:

Whenever the Blaine managers are confronted with the possibility of their being unable to carry this state against a strong democratic candidate like Cleveland, they say: "Oh, well, we do not need New York; we can elect Blaine without it." Just how they expect to do that they do not explaine except by vague talk about all the other doubtful states being sure for Blaine, and about his strong chances in West Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly Florida. They have some hopes, also, of Indiana in case they can use the tariff issue as effectually there again as they did in 1880. A calculation, however, which leaves the thirty-six votes of New York out of account, and still gives the republicans a majority in the electoral college, is an extremely difficult thing to make. All the states which are reasonably certain for the republicans are the following:

California	8	Illinois	22
Connecticut	6	Kansas	9
Iowa	13	Massachusetts	14
Maine	6	Minnesota	7
Michigan	13	Nevada	3
Nebraska	5	Ohio	23
New Hampshire	4	Pennsylvania	30
Oregon	3	Vermont	4
Rhode Island	4		
Wisconsin	11	Total	188
Colorado	3		

It will require 201 votes to elect, so that, at the best showing, the republicans are 13 votes short of a majority without New York. In order to give them these 188, it is necessary to concede to them Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as well as all the Pacific coasts states. It is by no means certain that they can carry all these. Ohio is an extremely doubtful state. It was carried by the democrats last year with a majority of 13,000, and that, too, with a candidate who was extremely distasteful to a large section of his party. The liquor question has alienated almost the entire German vote from the republicans, and it is not going to be an easy task to induce the vote to return to a candidate who comes from a prohibition state and is claimed as a sympathizer with prohibition doctrines.

Connecticut is also a very doubtful state. It is very apt to sympathize with its neighbor, New York, in presidential contests. It gave a republican majority of 4,758 in 1872, when New York gave 53,000 majority for Grant. In 1876, when New York gave Tilden nearly 33,000, Connecticut gave him 2,900. In 1880 New York gave Garfield a plurality of 21,000 over Hancock, but a majority of only 6,000 over all opposition candidates, and Connecticut gave him 2,660. 1882, when New York gave Cleveland his tremendous majority, Connecticut again felt the influence, and elected the present democratic governor by 2,390 majority.

New Hampshire is a very close state in all elections, but we presume that it may be considered fairly "safe" for the republicans this year. Massachusetts, in view of the revolt of the Boston Advertiser and the organized opposition to Blaine among many of its most eminent republicans, cannot be set down as "sure" any more than Ohio or New York can.

It will be seen, therefore, that the concession of 188 votes to Blaine is extremely liberal, and that as a matter of fact his friends cannot claim that number for him as assured. Taking out the votes of Massachusetts, Ohio, and Connecticut his total drops to 145, or 56 less than a majority.

Turning to the democratic side the following may be considered as the states which are reasonably certain for any candidate whom that party is likely to nominate:

Alabama	10	Florida	4
Delaware	3	Kentucky	13
Georgia	12	Maryland	8
Louisiana	8	Missouri	16
Mississippi	9	North Carolina	11
New Jersey	9	Tennessee	12
South Carolina	9	Virginia	12
Texas	13		
West Virginia	6	Total	162
Arkansas	7		

The only states in the list which can possibly be called "doubtful" are New Jersy, Florida, and West Virginia, but the chances are that they will all go democratic. The democrats start, therefore, with a basis nearly or quite as solid as the republicans have; and with a good fighting chance in the three doubtful states which we have included in the republican total. The strong point of their position is that, by carrying New York with its 36 votes and Indiana with its 15, the democrats will have 213 votes, or 12 more than a majority. In both states it must be admitted that they start with the odds in their favor. That there is a revolt in New York even the Blaine organs admit. That the revolt is of sufficient magnitude to make the state doubtful they also admit, indirectly, by saying that they can get along without its vote. With Cleveland as their candidate, the democrats would have a good prospect of securing a large part of the independent vote which went to swell his phenomenal majority in 1882, but it would be a mistake to count upon his getting so large a vote as he did then. Many of his supporters at that time were Blaine men, who voted for him in order to defeat the Arthur machine. They are all shouting and working for Blaine and will be helped with more or less heartiness by the old stalwart leaders like Tom Platt, whom Arthur "went back on." Still, the independent voters, pure and simple, are sufficiently numerous to turn the scale in a state which is naturally democratic on a straight party vote.

As for Indiana, we do not see how the republicans can hope to carry it this year. It is no longer on October state, and cannot be singled out for the extraordinary pressure which was brought upon it in 1880 under Dorsey's leadership. Left to their own inclination, and unbiased by "soap," the majority of the voters are democrats.

To succeed without New York Blaine must carry Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indianna, and he will then have only 203 votes, or only two more than enough. This is a very narrow margin and a very risky one, considering the uncertainty of Connecticut. If he loses Indiana in addition to New York he must go south for aid, and the only states for which he has even a shadow of a chance are Florida and West Virginia, which together have only ten votes, which would not be enough to elect him. How his managers are able to feel sure of his election without New York we are unable in view of these considerations to comprehend.

Grave of Gen. C. R. Wheat.

We extract from an article in the Philadelphia *Times* of July 5th, the following sketch of that chivalrous patriot, Gen. C. R. Wheat, by H. T. Owen. Gen. Wheat was the eldest son of the Rev. J. T. Wheat, formerly Professor at the University of North Carolina:

On a gentle knoll, in that part of Hollywood Cemetery which slopes down towards the river near the Old Pump House, there was buried more than twenty years ago a military chieftain whose life was mostly spent in war amid constant danger and oftentimes romantic adventures. A Virginian by birth, a Tennesseean by adoption, a lawyer by profession, when a call was made for volunteers during the war with Mexico, nearly forty years ago, he entered the service of his country at the age of nineteen, and, his name being the first enlisted, he was elected first lieutenant of a cavalry company from Memphis. He passed through the Mexican war, being promoted in his company and receiving complimentary notices from the Commander-in-Chief for meritorious conduct and soldierly bearing on the field of battle. And, after this long lapse of time, there still hangs to-day, beneath his faded portrait on the wall of his father's house, a splendid sword, a treasured memento of an act of gallantry and chivalry worthy of "ye knights of ye olden time."

A detachment of troops scouting far in advance of the main army came to a river, a bridge defended by artillery and a little town on the opposite bank protected by infantry. A hot engagement followed at once, the bridge was taken, the artillery captured, the town carried by storm and the routed Mexicans pursued for miles along the dusty lanes by the dashing dragoons. Among the fugitives was a veteran general who had fought bravely against the invaders and was overtaken while vainly attempting to rally his men in the face of the tide that was bearing him away; but convinced at last that all hope was lost and too old to run he tendered his sword to the officer commanding the cavalry. Not a word of the other's strange tongue could either understand, but there is a language of good manners more eloquent than words, and, respecting the white locks of the venerable patriot, his sword was courteously returned with a sign that he should be permitted to retain it.

Several weeks afterwards, when the prisoners were all collected at headquarters for exchange or release on parole, the Mexican general requested General Scott to send for his captor, and, when he arrived, said, through the medium of an interpreter, he desired to express his thanks in presence of the American commander to the young captain whose valor and chivalrous conduct he had witnessed in action, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed after the battle. At the mess table he had been the first helped with the most savory bits; at night he had rested upon a couch while its owner, wrapped in a blanket, slept upon the ground. To protest against this or attempt to utter words of gratitude in a strange language seemed alike misunderstood by one who persisted in paying him all the respect and kind attention due to a parent, one who treated an unfortunate prisoner more like a conquerer than a captive and to whom he wanted to present here, as a gift in token of his friendship and high regard, that sword which he had declined to receive as a capture from a vanquished foe on the field.

Returning home at the close of the war he followed for a time the practice of law in New Orleans, but a revolution breaking out in Mexico we find him after a few years back in that distracted country on the side of the Liberals against the Imperialists. Many battles were fought with varying success, and the American captain, during four years' service, rises to the rank of general.

We next hear of him in Cuba, then in Central America, then with Garibaldi in Italy, where his steady courage and daring charge attracted general attention and excited the wonder and admiration of all the foreign correspondents, who, in frequent mention of his name, describe him as galloping over battle-fields, through storms of shot and shell, as gaily as most men ride to a banquet.

When the tocsin of civil war was sounded its echo reached him in that far-off land, and though suffering from wounds he returned home to meet the invaders of Virginia upon his own native heath. Hurriedly organizing a battalion of troops he hastened on to Manassas in time to take a conspicuous part in the great battle of the 21st of July. Placed in position on the extreme left of a line of battle eight miles long, it fell to his lot to meet the first advance of the Federals and for more than an hour, with only two pieces of artillery and 394 men, fought a desperate battle and held in check Heintzleman's Division of 9,000 men. General Beauregard says: "This man has won for himself and his command the proud distinction of belonging to that heroic band who saved the first hour at the battle of Manassas."

When reinforcements at last reached this part of the field the battalion was found cut to pieces and its gallant leader lay prone upon the crimsoned sod with a bullet hole through both lungs, from which bloody air bubbles were escaping on each side as he breathed. Hauled away to the Junction and stretched upon a bed, he was informed about midnight by a very eminent surgeon that "he could not live to see day," to which he replied in a hoarse whisper: "I don't think you know much about it. I don't feel like dying yet." "But," said the surgeon, "there is no instance on record of recovery from such a wound." "Well, then," he rejoined, "I will put my case upon record." And to the surprise of everybody he did recover in time to join Jackson in a very active campaign in the Valley and came down with him to begin the "Seven Days' Fight Around Richmond."

But after all his wonderful escapes our patriot, hero and martyr fell in the bloody battle of "Gaines' Mill," near Cold Harbor, on the 27th of June, 1862. The handsomest man, most splendid physique, six feet seven inches high and three hundred pounds weight, the most superb horse back rider in the army, at the age of thirty-six was dead. His request, "Bury me on the field, boys," was complied with, but his body was afterwards taken up and moved to Hollywood and reinterred in this spot, among magnificent vaults and tombs, where beautiful shafts and marble slabs, carved and capped by exquisite art into designs of angels, lambs, lilies and doves, emblems of love, purity and innocence, rise in profusion on every side to decorate the landscape around this neglected grave. No rank, no title, no date of birth or death, no record of the heroic deeds of his eventful live and even his nativity made doubtful by the claim set up by a people of a distant land, who, perhaps, loved him more because they knew him better. A pine at his feet, through which the gentle breezes seem to sigh, and a small chip of marble ten inches high, planted at his head, with this inscription on its face.

C. R. Wheat, La.

is all that marks the last resting place of this remarkable man.

"Bury me on the field, boys!" and away to the glorious fight;
You will come this way again, boys, in your triumphant march to-night,
But when you pass this spot, boys, I would not have you sigh—
In holy cause of country, boys, who would not gladly die!

"Bury me on the field, boys," where a soldier loves to rest,
And sweet shall be my sleep, boys, upon my country's breast;
For she is dearer far, boys, than aught this world can give,
And gladly do I die, boys, that she may proudly live.

Rebuked by the Senate.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CANADY GETS INTO TROUBLE.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* says: For some time past Mr. W. P. Canaday has shown a disposition to make use of his power as Seargeant-at-Arms of the Senate to turn out efficient employes, in order to give their places to men to whom he had made promises. Mr. Canaday, it seems, made a great many promises when he was a candidate, and it is said he has boasted that it was very easy to make promises to Senators and others, to be broken after he received the appointment. In some cases he has made changes after promising Senators he would not. In one instance, he removed a doorkeeper whose appointment was obtained by Senator Vest, after promising the Senator, in the presence of a witness, that the man should be retained. Mr. Canaday waited until Mr. Vest was temporarily absent from the city and then turned out the doorkeeper. On his return Mr. Vest expressed his indignation in plain terms, and Mr. Edmunds had the man replaced. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday has recently shown his disregard of singularly efficient service and the merits of tried officers, by intimating that he intended to remove Mr. Amzi Smith, the Superintendent of the Senate document-room. Mr. Smith is admitted to be one of the most competent officers in the Capitol. Democrats and Republicans alike have retained him for years in his present position and have never thought of displacing him. He is thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office, a master of its details, and an agreeable gentleman for Senators to meet. A short time ago Mr. Canaday removed Mr. Smith's assistant, a Democrat and a competent officer, and put in his place a man from Indiana, who knew little of the duties of the position. At the same time Mr. Canaday intimated that the new arrival would be Mr. Smith's successor. The assistant himself talked injudiciously about his expectation of becoming Superintendant, and gave out that he would be thus promoted before or immediately after adjournment. Friends of Mr. Smith who heard of this little scheme communicated with Mr. Edmunds on the subject. Mr. Canaday's course had already challenged expressions of disapproval from various Senators, and Mr. Edmunds added some remarks of his own when he heard what was going on.

In reporting the House Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the Senate Committee on Appropriations seems to have taken notice of Mr. Canaday's intentions by inserting an amendment, which must be regarded by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the light of a reprimand. This amendment was in the unusual form of naming the person—Amzi Smith—to whom the salary of the Superintendent of the document room was to be paid. The salary of this office has been $2,160. The Senate Committee, in addition to the insertion of Mr. Smith's name, recommended that the salary be fixed at $2,400, in the discussion of this amendment in the Senate, Mr. Ingalls suggested that it was an innovation which might have serious results hereafter, but he spoke warmly of Mr. Smith as an efficient and accomplished servant of the Senate, who had long occupied his place to the entire satisfaction of all who had occasion to know his services. Mr. Allison stated frankly that it was believed to be the wish and purpose of the Senate to retain Mr. Smith as long as he was able to discharge his duties. Mr. Beck expressed his wish that such an exceptional officer should have a larger salary than regularly belonged to the office. Mr. Ingalls agreed with Mr. Beck, speaking in unusually strong terms of Mr. Smith's services, and of his familiarity with the vast archives of the Senate, running back more than half a century. He added that Mr. Smith was so supereminently qualified for his place that it would be hazardous and dangerous to remove him. Mr. Harris spoke in the same strain, advocating the amendment, and Mr. Ingalls pointed out that "the best trained man, the best scholar, the most competent man, might be put into the document-room without previous experience and he would be as helpless as a 10 year-old child." After other complimentary references to Mr. Smith had been made, Mr. Platt declared that the Superintendent's services were worth more than the bill allowed, and he moved to increase Mr. Smith's salary to $2,592. This proposition was at once agreed to, and Mr. Smith thus received a substantial token of the esteem in which he is held by the Senators on both sides of the chamber.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad soon will have all of its engines provided with extension fronts, and passengers will have no further annoyance from sparks and cinders. The new improvement is simply an extension of the boiler front, making it project over the pilot, and is an addition to the appearance of the locomotive. It sifts the smoke before it leave the engine and interior of the extension and catches and hold the cinders.

Tommy and the Corpse.

The life of a minister is not so prosaic and uneventful as many imagine; on the contrary, he often has many pleasant, though not altogether pious, experiences. A rising young minister of the Methodist Church relates the following as an actual experience which he had not long ago:

There was an Irishman, whose name we will call Michael, who was very sick. The doctor had given up all hopes of his recovery, and the wife was informed of the sad end soon to come. She took it very philosophically, and in her conversations with Michael everything was arranged, even to the funeral service. It seems he had no coat suitable to be laid out in, and with his consent it was decided to have the tailor make him a garment at once. This was done.

In a short Michael died, and the funeral day arrived. The minister had come to speak of the good qualities of poor Michael, and to comfort the hearts of the sorrowful. Everything was ready, but there was a delay, evidently caused by the nonappearance of some important mourner. Finally the man who had general charge of the funeral, getting impatient, called up the stairs: "Tommy! Tommy! come down. They're waitin' for ye."

The person addressed thrust his bushy head past the door, and concealed the rest of his person. Tommy's face was full of anxiety as he replied to the enquiry and said, "I can't—I can't."

"But ye must come," said the man at the foot of the stairs; "the funeral is waitin' and ye must walk wid the widder."

"But I can't," shouted Tommy, more earnestly than before. "I can't, the corpse has got me coat on."

"Och! man, what do ye mean?" said the man. "Ye must come down anyhow and walk wid the widder. Put on the corpse's coat, and come down."

In a few moments Tommy appeared with the corpse's coat on. It was too large in every way. The sleeves extended over his skinny hands, and as he slowly descended the stairs he was occupied in trying to roll them up. It gave him a most ridiculous appearance, and as Tommy took his place beside the widow a suppressed smile was visible on every countenance. The minister could hardly restrain himself from laughter. The service, however, proceeded, and the coffin was soon carried out and placed in the hearse, followed by the minister, Tommy with the widow, and the friends. The procession was on the point of starting, when suddenly Tommy began jumping up and down, and, with his arms flying, shouted: "Shtop! stop! The corpse has got me money and me spectacles in me coat. Give me the money and the spectacles."

All the money Tommy had was locked up with the corpse. It would not do for him to lose it, and make this unnecessary sacrifice. Nothing would do now but to restore the personal effects to Tommy. The coat was taken off and given to Tommy, who immediately took off the one belonging to the corpse, and put on his own with a degree of alacrity that was delightful to behold. Tommy found his money and his spectacles all right, and seemed quite contented. The coat made by the tailor was put on the corpse, which was then replaced in the coffin and the hearse. The humor of the situation was fully appreciated, and no less by the widow than the minister; for when she let down her veil and looked up, her face was full of smiles as she said. "I was just thinkin' what a foine time Michael was havin' in Tommy's coat, wid his pockets filled wid money and a pair of spectacles."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A REPUBLICAN SENATE.—The Republicans have at present a majority of four votes, practicalle, in the United States Senate. There are thirty eight Republican Senators and two Readjusters who are "Republicans of Republicans," against thirty-six Democrats.

The terms of twenty-five of the present Senators expire on the 31 of March next year. Fourteen of the retiring members are Democrats and eleven Republicans. The successors to five of them have already been elected. Mr. Allison, of Ohio, has been chosen for another term. He is a Republican. Williams, of Kentucky; Jonas, of Louisiana, and Pendlton, of Ohio, all Democratic, successors. Mr. Slater, Democrat, of Oregon, gives way to a Republican.

Of other retiring Republicans, Hill, of Colorado; Platt, of Connecticut; Logan; of Illinois; Ingalls, of Kansas; Jones, of Nevada; Blair, of New Hampshire; Cameron, of Pennsylvnia; Morrill, of Vermont; and Cameron, of Wisconsin, will most probably have republican successors. There is a possibility that Lapham, of New York, might be succeeded by a Democrat, but the Republicans already have the State Senate by six majority.

Of the fourteen retiring Democrats, one has already given way to a Republican, insuring that party, if there should be no other changes, a Senatorial majority of six in the next Congress.

So the Senate is almost certain to have a Republican majority during the two years of the next President's term.

Under these circumstances, the frenzied appeals to Republicans who desire to save the country from the infliction of Mulligan Blaine to reflect upon the terrible ravages that would be made by a Democratic President will not have much affect. With a Republican Senate as a check upon both appointments and legislation, Republicans can have no fear of any very radical, revolutionary Democratic policy.—*N. Y. Times.*

A newly patented electric headlight was recently tried on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The engineer was delighted with the experiment, and says that he almost felt that he was running his train by daylight. For several hundred yards ahead he could distinguish the pebbles on the track, and could readily see a man one mile distant from his engine on a straight track.

A tomato-canner of fifteen years' experience has discovered the secret of the poisoning cases reported from eating canned tomatoes. He says when the can is opened and only a portion of the contents removed, the air acts in some way upon the tin and develops the poison. The can should be emptied all at once, and such portion of the contents as is not used should be put into an earthen dish.

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"*We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.*"

G T Beauregard
J A Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884—170th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
June 19, 1884. 72-tf

For a Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 27 States. Special course for Teachers as Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. The beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 1st. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69 3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices, and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884. 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.
WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Gauge Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON.
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883. 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

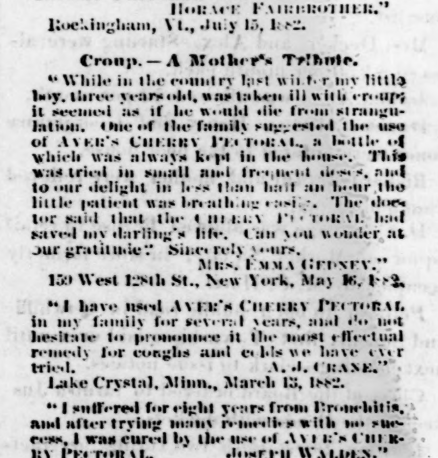
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting, Machinery of all kinds, &c.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 7.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect 10.00, *A. M., Monday, May 26th*, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 10	11 00
Spout Spring	20.1	11 45	11 40
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 15	12 15
Swann's	29.0	12 25	12 20
Jonesboro	34.1	1 08	12 55
Sanford	37.1	2 00	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 30	2 25
Gulf	46.5	3 00	2 45
Richmond	53.7	3 35	3 28
Ore Hill	58.0	4 07	3 55
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 25
Staley	70.0	5 15	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 45	5 33
Julian	81.5	6 30	6 20
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 15	7 10
*Greensboro Junction	97.4	7 58	7 54
Greensboro	97.6		8 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
*Greensboro Junction	0.2	10 01	10 01
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 40	10 36
Julian	16.10	11 30	11 20
		P. M.	
Liberty	23.2	12 10	11 58
Staley	27.6	12 36	12 28
Siler	35.0	1 16	1 06
Ore Hill	39.6	2 10	1 34
Richmond	43.9	2 30	2 25
Gulf	51.1	3 08	2 58
Egypt	54.1	3 37	3 33
Sanford	60.5	4 25	4 03
Jonesboro	63.5	4 50	4 38
Swann's	68.6	5 18	5 15
*Rock Branch	70.1	5 24	5 24
Spout Spring	77.5	6 08	6 04
Manchester	83.85	6 50	6 39
Fayetteville	97.6		7 30

Southern Division.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 00	
Rockfish	7.02	8 35	8 25
McNatt's	14.0	9 05	9 00
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 25	9 15
Shandon	21.1	9 53	9 43
Red Springs	24.5		10 10

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Red Springs	0.0	5 30	
Shandon	3.4	5 55	5 45
Lumber Bridge	8.0	6 23	6 13
McNatt's	10.5	6 48	6 38
Rockfish	17.3	7 23	7 13
Fayetteville	24.5		7 50

*Flag Stations.

No. 1 Dinner at Sanford. No. 2 Dinner at Ore Hill. No. 4 Breakfast at Fayetteville.

Trains will not run to Red Springs until June 1st, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
May 29, 1884. 69tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

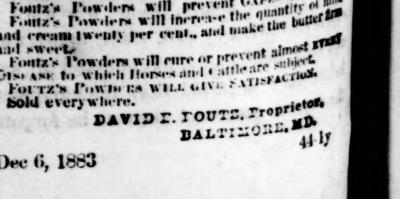
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y